R. L. Gwey
Palestine Texas

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EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1824.

IN SENATE.

Mr. BENTON presented the petition of Alexander Mc Nair, who prays compensation for his services as Paymaster, at a remote post on the upper Missouri; and for a bounty which he claims in consequence of his having received by the treaty without his consent. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FINDLAY presented the petition of Henry Mc Cormick, praying the Revolutionary claim of his father, Joseph McCormick, for services rendered in the country. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. LLOYD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill "on the relief of Barnabas Paul Hedges," without amendment.

The bill "respecting navy to vessels employed on the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade," was postponed to the 4th Wednesday in June next, on said suit in the Supreme Court.

RELIEF OF NAVY PENSIONERS.

The unfinished business of yesterday being the bill "to distribute moneys of the navy pension fund," Mr. RUGGLES in the Chair. The question was upon passing the bill to the engrossment and third reading.

Mr. HAYNE spoke at considerable length, in opposition to the principles of the bill, and in support of the motion to recommit. Should it succeed, he should move to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the revision of all persons who may be awarded on final (by consent of the United States) from the state courts of the United States, when such persons shall produce such authenticated copies of the proceedings, and exercise an assignment thereof for the benefit of their creditors; and to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of any person who shall, after such assignment, institute any suit or suits in any court of the United States, for the recovery of any debt, which was barred by the laws of the state, at the time such assignment was executed.

Mr. VAN BUREN replied in answer to Mr. HAYNE, and in favor of the bill before the Senate; he was opposed to the recommitment.

Mr. HOLMES, of Maine, made some remarks, in which he stated the objections which he had to the bill, and which would induce him to vote against it. Many of the reasons which had been assigned, touching the former bills to establish similar funds, applied to the present. The bill was badly prepared, in the first point of its session, to go into the Senate, and he should support the motion of Lindsay's bill.

Mr. HAYNE replied to Mr. HOLMES.

Mr. TALBOT opposed the commitment of the bill, and the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative—yeas 17, nays 27. The question was then upon the third reading of the bill, and in answer to the remarks made by Mr. HAYNE, in support of it, by Messrs. TYLER, BENTON, and VAN BUREN, it was opposed by Messrs. SMITH, of Md. and TALBOT, and finally by the commitment of the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the revision of all persons who may be awarded on final (by consent of the United States) from the state courts of the United States, when such persons shall produce such authenticated copies of the proceedings, and exercise an assignment thereof for the benefit of their creditors; and to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of any person who shall, after such assignment, institute any suit or suits in any court of the United States, for the recovery of any debt, which was barred by the laws of the state, at the time such assignment was executed.

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Mr. HAYNE

Mr Buchanan of Pa in 1824

Congressional.

REMARKS of Mr. REED, of Mass.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

On motion to impose a duty of two cents per lb. on hemp.

Mr. Chairman: I will endeavor, to do as much conciseness and brevity as in my power, to state my reasons, in relation to the amendment now under consideration. I should not have risen, at this time, to address you, such considerations and opinions as are in my opinion calculated to influence the decision of the committee.

What is the present duty on hemp? Thirty dollars per ton. This duty was imposed by the bill before us. The committee, finding, which seemed to be the general opinion, that thirty dollars per ton was not sufficient to protect the article, have reported an amendment to increase the duty to forty dollars per ton. The gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) has moved to increase the present duty to sixty dollars per ton. The question now before the committee is, shall the duty be increased, and if increased, shall it be increased to forty or sixty dollars per ton? Although I consider the present duty as high as the real interest of the country will warrant, I am willing to support the amendment reported by the committee of Ways and Means, and for the following reasons:

The present duty was imposed by the bill before us, with the intention of affording protection to the article of hemp, and if we intend to afford protection to the article, we must increase the present duty. The duty of thirty dollars per ton has been found insufficient to afford protection to the article, and it is now proposed to increase the duty to forty dollars per ton. The gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) has moved to increase the present duty to sixty dollars per ton.

H CONGRESS.

1 Assn. 7, 1834.

SENATE.

...from Committees, nor any thing ...ecessary to the transaction of ...SINESS to declare.

...ndment on the exportation of ...ed on one day of the ...ction of the whole.

...ed, that the bill be read ...d a new section to the bill, ...ing the duties on salt ...ported two years.

...the bill ought to be postponed, ...ch has upon the table ...fference. He moved the post...to be postponed, and ...ATKINSON. He opposed ...ck on foreign manufactures ...ment of its progress, ...ot of large ...ve of the bill. He desired ...ion which would operate ...ing in the manufacturing ...ruption of the habits of ...in the industry and skill of ...ts, he remarked, by going ...ing this article, with the benefit ...ion, and unlimited supply, ...s given to it. He advocated ...ent, as the only means by ...ch they can recover wealth, ...mmercial and manufacturing ...ve no market, on a footing ...spoke particularly of the advant...ich the trade to South Africa ...d drawbacks on the article.

...ENTON said that the question be...bill was opposed on the ...ion, that the duties on salt ...ed by any considerable ...ment of this subject, was, ...ed, the first time for a long ...and he had found reason to change ...ion, but he still entertained some ...ubt whether the duties ought to be ...off till before the other House ...ed the bills till, if it were to ...lump of domestic growth. He ...ed to the duties on salt, as ...to country, as they fell upon ...ry class of consumers, and ...ere, therefore, so heavy, were ...expected, without derangement, ...ings the duties proposed in the ...as proposed in the bill now before ...ld be reduced, he believed it would ...such a provision to deal both as ...ers and as consumers. He ...think the drawback ought to be ...ed to the article of salt, ...ed to manufactures. He was willing, ...o measure, to abandon a ...ge, and had not intended ...ment, but he was willing ...ment.

...ENTON in support of the bill, briefly ...ferring to the reasons he had urged ...ion to the bill.

...ARTIN opposed the bill, ...ed the duties on salt ...ed to the country, ...ed to the duties on ...ed to the duties on ...ed to the duties on

UNITED STATES AND BUENOS AYRES.

Public reception of Mr. Rodney, as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Government of Buenos Ayres.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.

Translated for the North American.

The United States having recognized the independence of each of the South American Governments are were in actual possession of their independence, the Government of the said United States has appointed the respectable citizen, CESAR A. RODNEY, to the office of Envoy Extraordinary to the Government of Buenos Ayres. Mr. R. arrived here on the 14th of November, and, in a few days, presented the credentials of his mission to the Secretary of Government and of Foreign Affairs. After these had been examined with that deliberation which the importance of the subject required, they were found perfect, and, in virtue thereof, Mr. R. was recognized, in a public and official manner, as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of the United States to this Government.

It was deemed necessary immediately to give to this recognition, so remarkable and superior in its class, the solemnity which is customary on such occasions; wherefore all civilized and enlightened nations, and which are resolved upon consent of a public instrument and reception of the Minister in one of the halls of the Government House, attended with such circumstances of splendor as were suited to the dignity of the two nations. This act took place on the 20th of November, and was duly solemnized. It was necessary to wait for the arrival of the Minister, in order that the event was made known by the Secretary of Legation, who officiated, in the name of Mr. R. and of the minister to the Secretary of Foreign Relations, in an appointed hall, and which should be prepared for the solemn reception on the 20th of December. On the day of the reception, the Minister was conducted, in his own carriage, attended with the usual ceremonies, to the Government House, by the Secretaries and Assistants of the Province that they might receive him at the door, and be present at his solemn entrance.

At one o'clock in the afternoon of the day appointed, the Chief Officer of the Minister of Foreign Relations, accompanied by all the Secretaries of Government and Captain General, met in a room of state to receive him. The Minister was received with the usual honors of rising on the Government House. The Minister and Secretary of Legation entered the room, and, at that moment, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and a salute was fired. The Guard of Honor, stationed at the entrance of the Government House, composed of a Corps of Grenadiers of Artillery, the Corps de Gaucho and Infantry, received Minister Plenipotentiary with the honors due to the General, and greeting his presence with the usual salute. The Minister was then conducted by the Secretary of Dr. Don Antonio Gonzalez Balcarce, Minister of Justice, and Colonel Don Pedro Andrez Garcia, visited the hall in the first room of the interior, from which they introduced him into the Government Hall, through the midst of a numerous concourse of citizens, who were collected by the novelty of the occasion. He was then received by the Secretary of Captain General, accompanied by the Ministers of Finance, of War, of Government, of Justice, and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, the Secretary of the Consulate, the Tribunal of Justice, the General Officers and Chiefs of the Army, the Department of Police, the Clergy, the officers of the Revenue and Treasury Department, the Engineers, Board of Mines, and many distinguished individuals. The Minister Plenipotentiary was presented to the Secretary by the Minister of Foreign Relations, who saluted, at the same time, the lovely Sovereign which is the sacred and glorious object of the Republic.

After the Minister Plenipotentiary pronounced an Address in his own language, the purport of which was to express the sentiments of his Government, and the pleasure which it felt in being the organ through which it were resolving that his Excellency the Governor, asking his regard as a friend, he would adopt the measures which they deemed proper. The Address was interpreted by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of Foreign Relations replied in the name of his Excellency, which was interpreted as follows.

[Here followed Mr. Rodney's credentials, signed by the President and Secretary of State.]

After this was read and interpreted, his Excellency the Governor, addressing himself directly to the Minister in person, immediately replied, how the medium of the Secretary of Foreign Relations, as follows:

"Nothing can be more important, we more solicitous to the country which I have the honor to govern, than, and to unite, than the testimony of friendship of the part of the fair American states, which, from the first of my duties to make return, and to cultivate with the most sincere zeal, the friendship of the United States of North America, through whom I shall reply to my great and good friend, the President of the United States."

When the ceremony was closed, the Governor invited the Minister to the saloon, and, after a few minutes conversation, the Minister Plenipotentiary took leave of the Governor, the Ministers present, and the other persons who had been invited to give dignity and lustre to the ceremony. He then left Government House to the sounding on the ground near him, where he had been received on his arrival, and the Minister was saluted by the Secretary, with the Chief Officer of the Minister of Foreign Relations, and the Aide-de-Camp of the Governor. All the Regiments, the Grand Corps de Garde, the garrison, and the Marine Battery, and the military band played a grand march. The Minister Plenipotentiary conducted Mr. Rodney, was his book to his dwelling. The National Flag was hoisted on the top of the building.

This happy occurrence, under circumstances of publicity and magnificence which have seldom been seen in any party in the peninsula, has indeed a momentary spirit into every breast. The company is now well aware of that the decisions of America is a band of union to all the States, which are known by the name, and that the honor of Americans at the South must be a strong pledge that, whatever hostile event may occur, they will not cease to be our ally. Moreover, when the United States recognized the independence of Buenos Ayres, they did not do it to the prejudice of the rights of the Mother Country, Spain, and found it to be settled in their sound reasons, that it would be very agreeable to their interests.

For his reason we confirm the intelligence which we communicated in a recent number of our paper, relative to the struggle which exists between Congress and the Independent Government of Arequito, and which, it seems, has not yet been settled. We are glad to see, however, still being a Consul general in the United States.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal, March 27.

Mr. Editor—I have examined two Boston Ayres papers, one the August of the December last, giving an account of the proceedings of the Legislature of this State relative to the election of Governor. The other Boston paper, of the 6th January, commenting upon the remarks of the Argus, and the resignation of Mr. Brooks, as the governorate. The Republican Ayres our conclusions were much gratified to find the unanimity and good will and perception of our Minister by the government, that a republican government was fixed unalterably in the minds of the two united Republics united in the form—when, at a later date, and on my return to the United States, I was extremely sorry to see a proud adieu, and to witness the pain which the Federal party are making to find citizens of Boston, and to bring into a public meeting for the purpose of publicity: and the wider further says, the government have done all in their power to express public satisfaction, which ought to have fresh on so important an occasion. The Argus says, the United States did not acknowledge the independence of South America until they had thoroughly reluctated the success of the European Colonists, and have acted accordingly in conformity to their interests. The government of the U. S. is a great deal of surprising to the observation, as to a great deal of surprising to see on one hand the hostility of the European Colonists, and on the other the friendship shown to them by the United States, in 1818, presents nothing less to the government of France and England